

AT THE CAPITAL.

Commissioner Delano decides that farmers whose business is to sell in the market houses or other places are subject to the retail trader's license, but not so those who only sell from time to time.

The company of cavalry which has recently operated with success in the eighth Virginia Revenue district, under the command of Lt. Burns, has been transferred to South Carolina, where they are successfully operating under the direction of Supervisor Perry in suppressing illicit distilleries and arresting parties engaged in defrauding the government.

The Governor of Nebraska is here, and says that he shall call a special meeting of the Nebraska Legislature in twenty days to ratify the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, has fully recovered from his recent severe and protracted illness, and is in his seat. His health is now better than it has been for years, and he says the reports about his permanent disability were started by his personal enemies.

The Sub-Committee on Appropriations have cut down the appropriations for the Indian Bureau from five to two millions, and have also cut out entirely the estimates for the Land Office, amounting to \$490,000, on the ground that there was a surplus on hand, and the expenses must be curtailed to use up the surplus.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF COMMISSIONER DE- ded LANO. - Commissioner Delano made the important decision that the income tax assessed upon Government employes, and Army and Navy officers, and upon the dividends of banks, railroads and other corporations, the distributed profits made by them, as well as interest amounts used for the construction of buildings, cars, etc., does not expire with the year 1870, the law excepting these from the incomes on which the tax will cease to be collected after the 30th of April next.

nap, and Cox, Gen. Michler, and Architects porting in a few days. Mullett and Clarke, the Commission to select a site and prepare plans for a new State Derecommend Scott Square, on Vermont avenue, education in the District of Columbia. for the new building. The Architects Estimate that it will cost one million dollars.

mittee of twenty to urge upon Congress the Brook's Church, last Tuesday evening, for the passage of the Charter for the Universal Expo- purpose of electing delegates to form a Central were detailed, hospitals and orphan asylums most part been taught by superior Northern sition assembled last Tuesday-and after a Association. Mr. Charles H. Peters presided, organized throughout the insurrectionary States teachers, and are of the best character, many general interchange of opinion it was resolved, and Mr. Thomas W. Chase Secretary. The that a circular be printed, giving in brief the meeting was largely attended. The following highest number of hospitals was fifty-six, of in each State. Several colleges have been inthe Exposition, and that the same be circula- Joseph Brooks, Ed. Ambush, Prof. Vashon, orphan asylums, five. Under this system of corporated, and a university, with full normal. ted in Congress and amongst the citizens gen- Washington Waller, Thomas W. Chase, and relief, the death-rate among the freedmen was, classical, scientific, and professional courses

The Senate Galleries were crowded on Monday afternoon, and many were unable to gain admission, so great was the interest manifested in the debate on the Virginia bill. A large number of prominent Virginians were about the Capitol, and Governor Walker of that State was upon the floor of the Senate during the afternoon.

VIRGINIA.—The Senate again commended itself yesterday to the esteem of all true Republicans by adopting Mr. Edmunds' proposition, prescribing that the oath in the third section of the fourteenth amendment shall be taken by the members of the Legislature and other State officers of Virginia before they enter upon their duties. We trust that the House will concur in this action, as offering the best possible adjustment in reference to the admission of that State which can now be hoped for.

On Friday evening Gen. Grant gave a dinnerparty in honor of ex Secretary Borie, which was attended by the latter gentleman with his family wife and daughter. Gen. Sherman and wife, members of the Cabinet and famlies, and Gen. Porter and wife, and others were also present.

In the Supreme Court of the United States Monday morning Attorney General Hoar, in an eloquent address, announced the death of the late Edwin M. Stanton, and submitted the resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the bar. The Chief Justice said the Court concurred in the sentiments of the address and resolutions, and as a mark of respect directed that the Court be adjourned until Tuesday.

Judge Jerry Black, who was Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General and Secretary of State after Pennsylvania avenue; they amended it by Gen. Cass's resignation of that office, is preparing a statement, which will be made public in a few days, giving a history of the occur-rences from November to the 4th of March preceding Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, concerning the action of the Administration in its endeavors to re-enforce Fort Sumter, and the position which he and the late Edwin M. Stanton maintained regarding that matter. He will make known a portion of the secret history of that period which will not only be interesting, but will throw light upon the strange action of Richardson, presented to the President a cane, certain gentlemen who held Cabinet positions under that Administration .- Cor. N. I'.

of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending used by the Confederates in the attack on Fort June 20, 1869, from all the States and Terri- Sumter in 1861; the center star from a piece tories, was \$143,027,988.76. This is exclusive of cedar cut from a stump near to the spot of the receipts from the tax on salaries, stamps where Gen. Grant stood at the surrender of passports through the State Department. Of Gen. Lee at Appointance Court-House, Va., that unless they fled the scene of their servi- under the tuition of freedom in the transaction this sum New York paid over \$35,000,000; and the top star from a ball extracted from the Ohio, \$16,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$15,000,000; 'dead line,' from the Andersonville prison Illinois, \$13,000,000; Massachusetts, \$9,000,- Georgia. 000; Kentucky, \$7,000,000; Missouri, \$5,000, 000; Maryland, \$4,000,000. Then follow the other States and Territories in relative position, formal reception by the English Minister to farm and the necessary stock, together with a country, saved to him from the claim agents, as follows: 9th, California; 10th, Indiana, and Prince Arthur Wellington Patrick, third son so on down to Florida, which is ranked 39, or of Queen Victoria, who will arrive here on lowest among the States. Idaho pays the Sunday next, is to be given at the new Masonic the Territories. The District of Columbia Thornton has engaged the entire second floor people had no confidence in the voluntary paid previous rop, was raised by freedmen as propaid half a million, and is marked 27 among of the building, including the banqueting hall

The Congressional Temperance Society held Thornton, and will be of the most elegant chara meeting last week at the Metropolitan Metho- acter. There will be a banquet, to be followed work to learn to buy the freedmen's labor, and substantial benefits which the Bureau might dist Church. The house was densely crowded by dancing. with ladies and gentlemen. After singing by the choir, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Senator Wilson, President of the society, read the following recommendation of the society:

"Believing that the habitual use of intoxica-

ting liquors as a beverage causes poverty, suffering, and crime; that there is safety alone in colored members of the Legislature was held total abstinence, and that the personal pledge to-day. Every member was present. A comand co-operative effort tend to secure and main- mittee of five was appointed to wait on General tain such abstinence, the Congressional Tem- Terry and present him the following: perance Society suggest and recommend to the In behalf of ourselves, and of the 98,000 ministers and to the churches, to all temper- colored voters whom we represent, we, the colance organizations, and the human philan- ored members of the General Assembly, feelthropic and patriotic throughout the land, to ing from our past experience a deep interest hold simultaneous meetings in their several in the proper organization of the Legislature towns, townships, and city wards, on the 22d under the reconstruction acts of Congress, day of February next-the kirthday of Wash- have met together to consider the present ington-and unite in the organization of union | emergency with the facts which are apparent, temperance societies, based on the simple alleging that disqualified persons are not to be pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxi- excluded, and loyal men who were legally cates, and to adopt practical measures to have elected to be awarded their seats, do hereby such pledge presented to every man, woman, adopt the following preamble and resolutions and child over 10 years of age. There are millions of members of Christian churches, millaw which shall abridge the privileges or imlions of children in the Sabbath and public lieves that if a concerted, vigorous, and persist- rights bill and the fourteenth article of amendthird, of the nation would, within a few months,

be thus pledged and enrolled." for that purpose. be procured be believed: Therefore, be it—
Resolved, That as loyal citize

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OUR AGENT.

Mr. Edward Crusor is our sole authorized agent to procure ubscriptions for the New Ena in the District of Columbia, and to receipt for the same Our citizens will be called upon by Mr. Crusor or his acand expect to receive a liberal response from them.

The Reconstruction Committee having considered the matter of a general removal of disabilities, it is understood that a bill will be prepared and be considered at the next meet-

GUESTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE .- George W. Childs, Esq., proprietor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and lady, have accepted the invitation of the President and Mrs. Grant, and will be their guests at the White House for several days during the present week.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.-H. G. Otis foreman at the Government Printing office resigned his position on Saturday. Mr. N. F. Ethel foreman of the Press Room was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT .- The new steam fire engine for the Washington Fire Department, to be known as the Sayles J. Bowen, No. 4, built at Silsby's Iron Works, Seneca Falls, N. Y ... has been shipped in charge of Mr. Bickford, agent, and is expected here in a few days.

INDIAN COMMISSION.—The Special Indian Commission, are in session at their rooms in the Interior Department. The Commissioners have submitted their respective reports, and have had before them the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs.

POSTMASTERS CONVENTION .- A conference of postmasters from leading cities throughout the Union was held last week before Postmaster General Creswell. Several important changes in the registry and money order fees recommen-

MEETING OF LAMBOAT INSPECTORS.—The entire revision of the stcamboat laws, and submit their report to the Secretary of the Treasury. THE COLORED SCHOOL INVESTIGATION. - The

colored schools of the city, held another session last Monday, when Messrs. A. K. Browne, formerly of the Freedman's Bureau, A. G. Hall THE PROPOSED NEW STATE DEPARTMENT and Miss Fellows were examined. The com-BUILDING .- Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Bekl- mittee have expressed their intention of re-EDUCATIONAL.-Hon. S. M. Arnell of Ten-

Congress recommending that the new Depart- House of Representatives, requesting the Com- few. As the government had placed them in ment be located on Lafayette Square, but in missioner of Education to report to the House case that suggestion should be overruled they all information in his possession in relation to MEETING OF THE SECOND WARD LABORING MEN .- A meeting of the laboring men of the

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION .- A Com- Second Ward was held at the Rev. John H. uisite for the success of delegates were elected : Charles H. Peters. Henry Beverly.

LETTER CARRIERS CONVENTION .- A Conventhe purpose of advising an adjustment of their Salaries. They elected Thomas Leabourn of Philadelphia, President, and Thomas Harding Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions made a report which was adopted—that the a thorough course of treatment. Letter Carriers were poorly paid for their arduous duties, and recommend that Congress in-

A MASQUERADE.—The handsome residence of G. T. Downing, Esq. was thronged last evening with a most fashionable gathering in with the character assumed, and the masqueraders well sustained their parts. The usual where and always, the ladies of the Downing

-Mr. S. W. Marsh, son-in-law of Mr. Mattingly, was arrested last Friday evening for intoxication. He was found dead in his cell about three o'clock Saturday morning. The case has elicited a great deal of comment. The entations for help and the officers refused to give him succor, while the officer on duty states that he visited him twice and found him to be better, and at three o'clock found him dead.

PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—The House Committee on the District had under consideration the bill to provide for the paving of striking out the old commission, substituting therefor, a commission of three, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Mayor of Washington and General Michler, who shall have charge of the work and invite proposals for the pavement by advertising in the papers of the principal cities. The committee agreed

On Saturday, a colored man named James made by the donor with a common penkife, from a young cedar tree, while in front of Vicksburg, Miss., about the time of Gen. Pemberton's surrender. The first star from the ferrule THE REVENUE RECEIPTS .- The total receipts | was made from a piece of the floating battery

GEORGIA.

ISLATURE.

ATLANTA, January 19 .- A meeting of the

munities of citizens of the United States, and schools, and millions of others, who it is be- by admitting illegal persons to the power of lieved might be persuaded to pledge their faith, legislation our rights will be abridged; and truth, and honor wholly to abstain from the whereas our expulsion from the Legislature on use of intoxicating drinks, and this Society be- account of our color, in violation of the civil ent effort were made that one-fourth, if not one- ment to the Constitution of the United States, was accepted by disloyal persons as evidence that colored men and women in Georgia had Senators Pomeroy, of Kansas, Willey, of no rights that white men were bound to respect, West Virginia, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and was followed by the whipping, robbing. and Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Repre- and murdering of our people for no reason but sentatives Whittemore, of South Carolina, and our helpless condition; and whereas it is re-Ferry, of Michigan, together with Vice-President Carolina, and whereas it is remost sanguine. Planters generally testify to men, body and soul, into gain and forcing the most sanguine. Planters generally testify to rest to guard the "unrighteous mammom." dent Colfax, respectively addressed the meeting. Senator Wilson said that it was preposed to being worthy of consideration, when we know proposed to being worthy of consideration, when we know proposed to being worthy of consideration, when we know proposed that they should be capital risks large and generous enterprises. hold meetings every two weeks during the ses- that they are not to be trusted and should not

clusion of disqualified persons, and the giving their seats to eligible persons who were legally rights, protect our wives and daughters from tions freely assumed, was enforced. credited representative within a short period, and we hope insult and infamy, and our property from the

despoiler. Resolved. That a committee be appointed to the United States as the prayer of the poor, oppressed colored men of Georgia. The delegation waited upon General Terry,

and were kindly and cordially received by him. He assured them that their wishes should be vigorous measures would be adopted for the protection and the maintenance of their rights as against persons who were illegally endeavorqualified members.

By Associated Press. journed until next Monday.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock. One member qualified, no more appearing.

General Terry, directing a recess till Monday, was read and complied with. The board of investigating officers met at 10 a. m., but, the counsel for the defense not

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE FREEEMEN'S BUREAU.

until to-morrow

At the close of the rebellion the nation stood pledged by executive proclamation and legislative enactment, to secure the freedom of 4,000,-000 slaves. This obligation had been doubled by in the postal laws were made, and a reduction the invariable friendship for the Government manifested, by the slaves, in giving valuable information to our generals, in befriending and eighteenth annual session of the Supervising | feeding our soldiers, and in bravely carrying Inspectors of Steamboats is being held at the the musket in defence of the Union. Many Ebbitt House. The Commission will make an men at the South jeoparded their lives through their love for the old flag. But the ruling class were desperate in opposition. They were naturally vexed by the loss of their property Senate Committee of Inquiry as regards the in these very slaves, and numbers of them strove to make their freedom a nullity or render their situation intolerable. Against the loyal whites, this ruling class cherished implacable hatred. The freed people, even where more numerous, could not be expected to cope with men, whom they had from infancy learned to fear and impartment building, have made their report to nessee made a motion last Monday in the plicitly obey, and the white loyalists were too this position, it could do no less than throw around them its protection and assist them.

was organized in May, 1865. The first necessity was to relieve the wants during the first year, reduced from thirty per cent. to four per cent.; 584,198 persons, who There are now in healthy and successful

Next to provision for the sick, the greatest salaries and build school-houses. men who followed the army, and were cut off liberty to expend the Government bounty to and destitute. THE DEATH AT THE CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE. any except the helpless and those in actual The labor system was completely disorganiz-29,819. Owing to extraordinary destitution in issue of rations was increased, but otherwise

confined to the sick in hospitals. Two hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents worth of clothing has been distributed now raises nearly, or quite, breadstuffs enough among the destitute. In addition to this, a for her people, which was not the case before to report the bill to the House and urge its large amount of condemed army clothing was

But those able to work were led to help themselves. Provision for their future wants. the reorganization of the system of labor, and faithful, effective labor. It is admitted by the the distribution of justice, were grappled with best informed planters, that labor costs less, first quite largely distrusted their former ownthe towns were crowded, and large rural districts in want of laborers. Delusive expecta- put his acquirements to good use and invested labor of former slaves, and were unwilling to prietors. They have a great desire to become and parlors, for the purpose. The decorations will be put up under the direction of Mr. risk a crop. Accustomed to command toil tion, is the sential thing to give them characwithout returning any equivalent, they had hard ter and make them valuable citizens. The

did not feel the obligation to pay for it. It was indispensable, first to create such a measure of confidence between the classes as to permit tion of those lands to former owners. Yet of enterprise, and then, often by furnishing many have purchased and paid for land in this transportation, to bring labor face to face with District and elsewhere, parcelled out on easy capital, whenever it could be found. Over 10,000 people from this district have been furnished to stock property or cultivate a farm, upwards employment in various parts of the country. of four thousand families have taken up lands The officers and agents did "all in their power and settled under the Homestead Law. They to remove prejudice, to restore mutual confi- quickly understood their new rights conferred dence, and to quicken and direct the industry miles to the Bureau office to obtain reliable of the people." The freedmen were induced information. Taking into account their terrible to leave the towns, and everywhere to engage disadvantages, comparatively few have been themselves to the planters, either for wages or their true interests. for a share of the crop. But verbal bargains led to endless dispute, often terminating in of the South, knows that freedmen no longer the loss to the freedmen of his years' earnings. | consent to be outraged or shot, at the pleasure To avoid this, the Bureau resorted to written of any one or number of brutal men, but that contracts, witnessed by the Bureau agent—the defence. Since the issue is: defend your freenature and obligations of which were carefully dom or submit and remain a slave, we cannot explained to employer and employed, and en- but rejoice that under the fostering care of the forced upon both parties. Freedmen were as- Government, the timid slave has learned to sisted in finding good places and making advantageous bargains. The Bureau office be- sunk in abject slavery become, in four years, came in truth a school in which often they industrious, self-supporting, managing large learned the first practical business lessons of business interests, detecting the essential life. The most satisfactory results at once followed the adoption of the contract system. The untiring energy to overcome this disability. freedmen entered into these arrangements with Industry was paralytic: society was a machine

the Government to look at the past, and be con- the full autonomy of freedmen. The Commistrolled by it for the future, and therefore de- sioner was asked to compel them to work, to mand a rigid execution of the law by the ex- fix the rate of wages. &c., but all such appeals elected, which will aid us in maintaining our their right to choose; the discharge of obliga-

Enemies of the freed people, jealous of their newly acquired rights, were "exceedingly mad" present these resolutions to General Terry, and against them, attempted to defraud them of request him to send them to the President of their earnings, broke up their schools, committed outrages without number, and many cruel murders; in some regions the whole disloyal population seemed bent upon the extermination of the freedmen. The Bureau strove to right made known to the President, and that the most these wrongs, and bring the criminals to justice; wherever civil courts existed cases were brought before them. When the testimony of freedmen ing to occupy seats in the Legislature, and thus was not received, and they were not acknowlprevent the admission of legally elected and edged the equals of whites before the law, an appeal was taken to military tribunals, or under ATLANTA, January 19.—The Senate met at the Civil Rights Bill to the United States courts. 10 o'clock, took a recess till 12, and then ad- In some districts provost courts were organized by the district commanders. In others, "freedmen's courts" or "boards of arbitration," com-An order of Governor Bullock, approved by posed of Bureau agents and citizens, disposed of ordinary complaints. In all cases the Bureau agent acted as the first friend of the freedmen, as their champion and defender under military being ready with their argument, adjourned rule, and after the re-establishment of civil authority, as their advocate.

The Claim Division has done a good work for colored soldiers, sailors, and marines. Before its organization and previous to the restrictions imposed on claim agents by Congress, these harpies, by dishonest and crafty devices, by extortionate fees, by collecting a large number of claims, holding them and representing that they would not be paid for years, induced the claimants to sell them for a trifle. Others, by various other villainous schemes, virtually robbed these humble creditors of the Government. Claimants to \$5,831,417 89 have been discovered and identified, and that amount has been paid into their hands in current funds, without charge, thus saving to them thousands

But the crowning work of the Bureau is the educational. The most violent opposition was manifested at first to the education of colored people. School-houses were burned. In many places the most cultivated and refined teachers were refused board in any white family, or even recognition on the street. They were slandered, vilified, and even in danger of their lives. Notwithstanding this opposition, schools were established all over the rebel States, and they have generally increased in numbers and For this purpose mainly the Freedmen's Bureau attendance. A better feeling is now exhibited in the South towards these schools, and planters even promise school privileges for their children as an inducement to colored laborers of suffering, the sick and hungry. Surgeons to engage with them. The schools have for the and a systematic pan of relief adopted The for the training of teachers has been opened incorporated by Congress, has been founded here at Washington.

tion of Letter Carriers from all parts of the otherwise would have perished for want of a operation 4,424 schools, (day, night, and Sab country assembled in this city last Monday for little medicine and attention, have been saved bath,) in which 9,503 teachers instruct 256,353 by the care and exertions of the Bureau. The pupils. A very commendable desire to do something for their own education prevails among insane were fed, clothed, and kept from doing the freedmen. They have contributed lavishly harm, but it was impossible to provide for them of their poverty to promote the work. It is estimated that during the last year they have raised and expended \$200,000 to pay teachers'

crease their pay to \$1200 per annum, without necessity was provision for the helpless and These statistics and statements only approxidestitute, the aged and infirm, the woman and mate a description of the vast results accomp children. Not only these, but many able-bodied lished. A race, millions in numbers, issued from slavery, unused to self-reliance or independent action or thought, with little knowledge of the from opportunity of self-support by its presence, methods of business, unprotected by law and masquerade costume. The dresses almost had been fed by the Commissary Department, surrounded by people naturally questioning without exception were elegant, in keeping In the month of August, 1865, this Department | their assumed rights and jealous of their privisupplied 148,120 persons with daily rations. leges. Though they have suffered severely, they have been rescued by the Government with the number for January. Lippincett's hospitality of the mansion was dispensed with But the Commissioner of the Bureau was con- from hopeless slavery, with its countless perils that ease and grace which characterizes every- vinced that all who could work might find and since emancipation shielded from great abundance of employment, nor did he feel at impending dangers. Provision has been made. inadequate, it is true, for their sick, helpless,

want. So anxious was he that the Bureau ed. Its present efficiency and success is now they will avail themselves of every means to should not be a pauperizing agency that, by such as both to gratify and surprise the friends render it still more valuable, attractive, and en of the freed people, and to disappoint those tertaining. instituting a rigid examination into the neces- who were prophesying evil, and only evil, consities of each applicant, he reduced the daily tinually. The common interest of the freedprisoners in the cell next to him heard his lam- issue of rations to 74,951 in the following month, men with the planter has been demonstrated and for the year ending September 1, 1866, to to both. He has been furnished good and increasingly reliable laborers. Since the inauguration of the new system of labor the South the early part of 1867, Congress appropriated has raised about two million bales of cotton \$500,000 "to prevent starvation and extreme per year, which in 1866 and 1867 paid a tax of want," and consequently, for a time, the daily more than \$40,000,000 into the U.S. Treasury. Allowing the Bureau the meagre credit for but one-fourth of this result, the returns of these the constant decrease continued, until for the two years more than reimburse the Governlast year it reached the low rate of 1,983 rations, ment the appropriations used by the Bureau up to the time of the last report. Indeed, is it possible that the Government could made any other investment that would have brought so large or speedy pecuniary return? The South the war. The last cotton crop is represented by the press as the most valuable ever grown transferred to the Bureau by the Quarter-When it is considered that they performed all master's Department, and devoted to the same the labor, not only for this, but also for all the other crops raised in the South, it is patent that the oft-repeated assertion that the colored people will not work is a malicious falsehood. It is true now, as always, that good pay brings and solved approximately. The freedmen at that in the production of the staples of the South a given result is accomplished with less expense for labor, than under the old system. ers, and feard (whether with or without cause) The freedman has shown himself an apt learner tude, they should be again enslaved. Hence of ordinary business, as well as in voting. It is more difficult now to entrap him into agreements that are to his disadvantage. He has THE RECEPTION TO PRINCE ARTHUR.—The tions that the Government would give each a the little wages, perhaps of fighting for his belief here and there existing, that freedom in leasing and working plantations that otherwise would have lain idle. Nearly or quite meant release from toil, unfavorably affected two-thirds of last year's crop of cotton, which

terms by friends. Notwithstanding their poverty is such that they have not the means either with the franchise. They would travel many

Any one conversant with the current history they often strike heavy blows in their own

beguiled or frightened into voting contrary to

Where shall we find a parallel? A people a unanimity and willingness that astonished the in the hands of a few for coining one class of people. Many demanded that they should be Capital risks large and generous enterprises, hat they are not to be trusted and should not be believed: Therefore, be it—

Resolved, That as loyal citizens we request prenticeship to freedom before being permitted into an ally and a brother.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

were wisely resisted. They were defended in National Freedman's Savings and Trust Compan

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1869.

Principal Office, No. 472 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

	Cashier.	Depoir	its.	 Drafts. 	
	Augusta, Georgia	\$1,434	94	\$2,099 47	
	Ba nore, Md. Samuel Townsend.		7.0	15,772 51	
	Beau ort, S. C. N. R. Scovel		87	41,321 12	
	Charleston, S. CNathan Ritter	53,796	332	48,679 15	
	Hentsville, AlaL. Robinson	4,735	98	4,562 07	
	Jacksonville, Fla	106,439	22	87,503 05	
	Louisville, Ky Horace Morris	17.620	57	16,652 07	
	Macon, Ga T. G. Steward.	3,795	09	3,204.95	
	Memphis, Tehn	24,593	60	20,524 67	
	Mobile, Ala	39,164	58	39,415 30	
	Nashville, TennJohn J. Carv	1,066	81	8,779 19	
	Newbern, N. U	41,932	82	24,314 71	
	New Orleans, La	17,929	87	18,326.84	
	New York city, N. YJohn J. Zuille	5,097	0.5	6,239 78	
	Norfolk Va	19,218	76	15,092 79	
	(Deposit for the 1st)				
1	Philadelphia, Pa	5,042	65	32443000EX	
	(Jan. 8, 1870.)				
	Richmond. VaChas, Spencer	10,565		10,179 10	
	Kaleigh, N. C	4,496		4,954 57	
	Savannah. GaI WBrinckerhoff	17,671		15,042 52	
٦	St. Louis, Mo Willis N. Brent			8,783 94	
	Tallahassee, Fh			4,779 37	
	Vicksburg, MissBenj. A. Lee	164,977		138,108 93	
	Washington D. U	97,311		84,335 23	
	Wilmington, N. 4B. G. Bryan	9,660		10,058 48	
	Chattanooga, TennE. O Tade	930	28	4,013 21	
-		\$737,737	39	\$633,343 O2	
	Total among of Deposits for the Month			\$737,737 633,340	
	Excess of Deposits over Drafts			\$104 par	-

All communications, including remittances to and drafts on the Company, will be addressed to its officers. Wash zton, D. C., Banking-house, 472 Seventh street.

D. L. EATON, Actuary, SAM'L L. HARRIS, Financial Inspector.

J. W. ALVORD, President. LEWIS CLEPHANE, 1st Vice-Pres' REV. D. W. ANDERSON, 2d Vice President.

CASHIERS OF BRANCHES.

Branch Offices of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust-Com

pany are located as follows.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, E. O. Tade, Huntsville, Ala., L. Robinson, Gallatin, near Holmes street.

Lonisville, Ky., Horace Morris, corner Third and Walnut streets.

Macon, Ga., T. G. Steward, Cashier, Martinsourg, W. Va., W. Mathews, Queen street, near Pub-

lic Square.
Memphis. Tenn, A. M. Sperry, No. 48 Beale street.
Mobile, Ala., C. A. Woodward, corner Water and Conti

Newbern, N. C., C. A. Nelson, Craven street.

New Orleans, La., C. S. Saurinet, No. 114 Carondelet street.

New York City, John J. Zuille, No. 183 Bleeker street.

Norfolk, Va., H. C. Percy, No. 14 Main street.

Raleigh, N. C., G. W. Brodie, corner Fayetteville and Har-

gett streets.
Richmond, Va., Charles Speucer, 10th st., bet. Broad and

Savannah, Ga., I. W. Brinckerhoff, Bryon, near Drayton

Street St. Louis, Ms., Willis N. Brent, 806 N. Seventh street.

Vicksburg, Miss., Reajamin A. Lee, 91 Washington st. Washington, D. C., William J. Wilson, 472 Seventh St

Wilmington, N. C., R. B. Hunt, opp. Seamens' Bethel

Insurance.

NATIONAL

INITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

Approved July 25, 1868.

GASH CAPITAL, \$1,000.000.

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PROSPECTUS

A Colored American National Journal

A new journal, to be called the New Era. devoted especially to the promotion of the Po litical, Educational, Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious im-\$31,117 sa provement, will be issued weekly in Washington City, D. C., commencing January 13, 1870.

> Such a paper is regarded by those whose judg ment is entitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent publie men and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established.

The New Era will partake of a two-fold na ture-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, inde-12,76 39 pendent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New Era will be colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the iscussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns. are solicited from our friends in all parts of the ountry, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upon all questions involving the especial inerests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will gov-ern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a ass, that are withheld from the humblest citizen Jacksonville, Fia., W. L. Coan, Cashier, corner Bay and Ocean streets. in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of erson and property in every State and Territory the National Union.

The New Era will take high national ground pon all public questions, and labor to inspire oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party. and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the NEW ERA will give its nearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than party platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. By education the people of a free Government uch as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of ie people, colored and white, who, either n slavery or under the ban of its blighting inluences, have been deprived of the opportunities

njoyed by their more favored brethren of the The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge luring the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New Era a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, as indicating the views and policy of the New Era

"With a voting power under our present and just system of reconstruction of seven hundred and fifty thousand electors, and an actual laboring force of three millions, out of four millions and a quarter of hardy sons and daughters of toll, native to the soil, inured to the climate. acquainted with the habits and customs of the people generally, and knowing by an experience more valuable, perhaps, than the learning of the books, the methods of agriculture, the different systems of mechanical labor, and the common and less complicated affairs of commerce, we

are an element in the industry of the country of

importance, value and power. "But for our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowledge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God. we are to compass these achievements which

urnish the measure, the test, and justification

of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first f all, that trades be opened to our children, and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the sec-ond place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us; and thirdly, since we believe that the intelli gence, the elevation, and happiness of all people lepends in no small degree upon the diversity of their judusdrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store, wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can IT INSURES NOT TO PAY DIVIDENDS, BUT AT 80 be demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the LOW A COST THAT DIVIDENDS WILL BE IMPOSsation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of pros F LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and | pective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences o education, and our purposes made doubly earnest

by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers. "Recognizing ourselves as native Americans. and knowing ourselves as members of the great American body politic, while we ask the recogni tion and protection due any and all of like political condition, as in the past, so in all time to come, with unfettered limb and manly endeavor we shall labor with our white fellow-countrymen. native and naturalized, in mine, on farm, in workshop, in foundry, in factory, everywhere, to develop the material and industrial powers of our land, making wind, water, and earth to aid in the accomplishment of its mission of liberty and law, honor and justice, Christianity

The New Era will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by their subscriptions and their influence. The subscription price of the NEW ERA will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, invariably in advance. A liberal reduction will be made Buy and self at current market rates, and keep constantly to clubs. For clubbing rates address the pub

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